PRICE THREE CENTS,

THE PORTE YIELDS A POINT.

ONE OF THE DEMANDS OF THIS GOVERN-MENT GRANTED.

MINISTER TERRELL AT LAST SECURES PER-MISSION FOR THE FAMILIES OF NATURAL-

EED ARMENIAN-AMERICANS TO EMIGRATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 16.-The United States has obtained an important concession from Turkey in regard to naturalized Armenians.

On January 16 the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of State, "if consistent with the public interests," to inform the Senate whether naturalized citizens of the United States of Armenian birth were allowed to visit their families in Turkey, and whether United States passports held by them were recognized by the Turkish Government. Also, whether the families of such naturalized Armenians, resident in Turkey, were permitted to leave the country to visit the United States; or, whether naturalized citizens of the United States of Armenian birth had the same protection and rights as subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin.

This resolution was called out by numerous complaints received from missionary organizations in Boston and elsewhere. It was in part answered by President Cleveland, who on January 23 transmitted to the Senate a report from Secretary Olney, stating the difficulties which surrounded the question of extending the protection of the naturalization laws to persons allen by birth who had never been within the jurisdiction of the United States. Secretary Olney added that the Turkish Government had on several occasions permitted the emigration of the wives and children of Turkish subjects who had come to the United States and here acquired citizenship, leaving their families behind them, and that the good offices of the United States Minister had been uniformly exerted to assist the emigration of such persons, but that the Turkish Government had asserted a "discretionary power" to refuse to permit the emigration of families of naturalized Armenians under cer-

tain conditions.

According to a dispatch received to-day, the xercise of this "discretionary power" ha bandoned by the Turkish Government. ement given out by the State official announcement given Department reads as follows:

Secretary Oney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States Minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telenople to the effect that he has at last obtained telenople orders from the Turkish Government to pergraphic orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the scaports of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America. The subject is one that has been before the Porte for a long time, and for the graiffying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zea.

THE BANCROFT'S MISSION.

BELIEF THAT TURKEY WILL NOT OP-POSE HER PASSAGE.

MINISTER TERRELL EXPECTED TO JOIN THE SHIP AT SMYRNA SOON, UNLESS SOME UNEXPECTED HITCH IN HIS PLANS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 16 .- The State Department is awaiting with much interest further advices from Minister Terrell. According to the programme of the Department Mr. Terrell was to have gone to Smyrna about the time of the arrival at that port of the Bancroft. Smyrna is only about three hundred miles from the Turkish capital, and Mr. Terrell ought to make the trip in a day or two.

Private Secretary Thurber virtually admitted to-day that the Bancroft was going to Constantinople by refusing to deny published reports to that effect. Of course Mr. Thurber official documents of importance, such as cable messages to and from Minister Terrell. But it s no longer necessary to quote confirmatory remarks, direct or indirect, of the positive statements which have been given in these dispatches relative to the programme for the Bancroft. That vessel is going to the Turkish capital peacefully, and with a firman probably and preferably. But she is going, unless Russia withdraws her approval of the plan. If Minister Terrell proceeds as has been proposed, he should be in Smyrna not later than Monday. The publicity which has been given to the intentions of the authorities here has possibly complicated the situation, and embarrassed the American Minister somewhat. In that event

Mr. Terrell would have to move cautiously. The prediction was made here to-day that Turkey would now issue a firman to the Bancroft, it having come to the Porte's knowledge that the United States was determined in the matter, and that Russia looked with favor upon her programme. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Porte wishes to draw tighter the strained relations existing between Turkey and this country. Even if it did so purpose, it is likely to abandon any such idea when it learns that Russia sees no objection to an American sunboat going through the Dardanelles and anchoring at Constantinople, not to take a hand in the Eastern question, but to protect American

If no further word comes from the Minister in the next few days, it will probably be found that he has been unable to carry out his plans, and that a delay has become necessary. There is no skellhood that the programme mapped out is

to be abandoned. This can be said definitely. An interesting fact in connection with the Bancroft's mission is that there is a precedent for an American vessel of war going to Constantinople without a firman. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that toward the close of the Russo-Turkish war the wooden corvette Vandalia steamed through the Dardanelles without having previously applied for authority to do see, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, was then the American Minister at Constanti-Rople. The condition of affairs at that capital had become such as to cause some alarm for the mfety of Americans and their interests there. At length Mr. Maynard feit that the presence of au American vessel was absolutely necessary. Accordingly he applied to the Turkisn Foreign Secretary for a firman for one of the United States vessels then at Sntyrna to come to Constantinople. The application was unfavorably acted upon.

Mr. Maynard at once informed the State Destrement that he desired a ship placed at his

Mr. Maynard at once informed the State Department that he desired a ship placed at his
disposal, saying that it was his intention to go
on board of her and proceed to Constantinople,
regardless of the fact that a firman had been refused. The Vandalla was assigned to the service
by the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Maynard
went to Smyrna, reported to the Admiral and
went on board the Vandalla in less than a week
after his application for a firman had been denied. In less than forty-eight hours from the
lime he went on board the corvette the vessel
was at anchor in the Bosporus. She passed
through the Dardanelles in broad daylight, and
not a Turkish gun was fired at her. Of course,
brolests were made to this Government about
the action of Minister Maynard, but nothing
terious came of the incident, and the Vandalla
temained at Constantinople as long as her servless were required.

THE MARBLEHEAD COMING HOME AT ONCE. Washington, Get. 16 .- A cable disputch, stating at the Marblehead, with the short-service men of the European Squadron as a crew, would start for United States on Monday, was received at the larg Department to-day. FAMINE IMMINENT IN INDIA.

AMERICAN WHEAT IS SOON EXPECTED TO EKE OUT THE HELP GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Oct. 16.-The Viceroy of India has elegraphed to the Government that owing to the lack of rain the crops in Northwestern India, in several districts of Central India, and in Upper Burmah, have been seriously damaged, and that unless rain falls shortly a fanfine will

There is some local feeling in the unaffected districts owing to the exportation of wheat to the districts in which the crops are damaged, and this has caused a rise in prices. Merchants in Calcutta are now selling American wheat, the importation of which is expected to affect prices favorably, but the present dearness is the cause of the Government granting some immediate re-lief to the sufferers. A grant of ten lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for the construction of temporary wells in the northwest, and other relief works if necessary.

WHEAT STILL HIGHER.

IT GOES UP TO 81 CENTS-CORN AND OATS

ALSO ADVANCE. The record for wheat was broken again yesterday. One cent was added to the price for wheat for immediate delivery, or, in other words, spot wheat, bringing it up to 81 cents. Twentyfive thousand bushels of spot wheat were taken for shipment to Australia, to which country wheat has not been shipped from New-York in a great many years. Wheat for December de livery advanced to and closed at 79 cents, which was a gain of two cents over the closing price of Thursday. The upward movement in wheat was due to higher cables from Liverpool. There was considerable excitement in the wheat pit of the Produce Exchange.

Engagements of grain for export, aside from the Australian transactions, were: Wheat, 400,000 bushels; corn, 200,000 bushels, and oats, 30,000 Corn advanced one-half cent, and oats

five-eighths cent.
Exports of wheat and its equivalent in flour the last week from all United States and Canadian ports have been 4.156,000 bushels, against 4.050,000 the week before and 4.090,000 the corresponding week last year. Silver advanced one-half cent an ounce yester-

BIG SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

THE LEAD OF OTHER CITIES UPWARD.

vanced 1% cents, with an enormous speculative was merely following the other markets. Liver. pool to-day on some futures advanced twice as much as Chicago. San Francisco to-night shows a gain for the day of 8 cents per cental, almost 5 cents, sold between 71% and 72% cents, and closed at 72% cents. On the "curb" the price was 72% The bull motives came again from Liverpool; that market before our opening reported two cargoes sold to Calcutta. London reported a large The Northwestern millers announced large foreign business in flour. New-York before our opening reported all offers to the other side ac cepted overnight. The claim to-night is that the seaboard has done seventy-five loads for export. The cargo business here was 125,000 bushels through one concern, and probably more through others There were some lesser unfavorable circumstances which on any other day might have had a bear influence. There was a bank failure, for instance, at Atlanta. The visible supply prospect was for a increase of 2.50,000. Northwestern receipts were 983 cars, against 1.27 last year. It is a nervous market, but with the trade very large and with the fluctuations not very wide. The buying which counted was for the other side. Scalpers played for a reaction, but, as heretofore, they simply added to the closing excitement when they came to cover. The big local buils added to their lines Linn. Cudahy and others. The seaboard was a buyer.

On the curb "puis" on December wheat closed at 71% cents; "calls" at 73% cents. There were some lesser unfavorable circumstances

WHEAT BOOMING IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.-This was the banner day of the present wheat boom. On the regular morning call December was forced to \$1 40%, an advance of day for the same option, and an advance of 17 cents since October 1, when the best figure obtainable for December was \$1 24%. The advance in May was even greater than December, the regular session this morning bringing it up to \$1.442, against \$1.364, as the best price obtainable yesterday. At the afternoon session December gained \$4 cent over the best morning prices, but subsequently dropped to \$1.40. May gained \$5 cent also over the morning prices, but closed at \$1.425s.

FEDERAL JUDGE APPOINTED.

ARTHUR L. BROWN TO PRESIDE IN THE COURT OF THE RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

Washington, Oct. 16.-The President to-day appointed Arthur L. Brown, of Rhode Island, United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island.

Providence, Oct. 16 (Special).-Arthur L. Brown who was appointed to-day Judge of the United States District Court for this district, is forty-two States District Court for this district, is fortly-tyears old, and is a descendant of one of toriginal settlers of Providence. He was gradual from Brown University in 1856, and from the Brown University Law School in 1878. He was fmerly a partner of ex-Congressman Spooner, has been reckoned as a Democrat, but has netbeen a strong partisin. His appointment is high commended by lawyers of both political parties.

SUIT OVER A LINCOLN RELIC.

THE HAT WORN ON THE NIGHT OF HIS ASSAS SINATION TO REMAIN IN A MUSEUM.

Washington, Oct. 16.-The hat which President Lincoln wore the night he was assassinated in Ford's Theatre has been the subject of a con-troversy in the District courts, which ended today in a judgment for the custodian of museum of Lincoln relics contained in the house where the martyred President died. The evidence in the case disclosed these facts: The hat, now a rusty beaver, was presented by Mrs. Lincoln the Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian preached the sermon at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln. After Dr. Gurley's death the hat was placed on exhibition by his son in the Patent Office, from which it disappeared after some years. It was next seen in the Smithsonian Museum, without the card stating that it was a loan from the Gurley estate. At that time it was a loan from the Gurley estate. At that time it was seen by representatives of the Gurley estate, but they made no effort to reclaim it until some years later, when it had been transferred to the Lincoln Relic Museum. Judge Cole held that this delay was fatal to the Gurleys, under the operation of the statute of limitations; that having then failed to assert title, they could not do so now.

MAYOR GLEASON'S CITIZENSHIP.

THE ATTEMPT TO PROVE HIS NATURALIZATION PAPERS INVALID.

Albany, Oct. 16.—Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason and the question of his eligibility to the office he now holds consumed a few minutes of the time of Attorney-General Hancock this afternoon. Nothing that has not already been published was brought out at the hearing, which was on a petition of certain citizens of Long Island City requesting the At-torney-General to begin an action to test Mayor Gleason's title to his office, on the ground that he was not a citizen when he was elected Mayor last

The petition is based on the ground that when Mr. Gleason was first naturalized he misstated the year of his birth. A few weeks ago, on learning from a birth register the exact year of his birth. Mr. Gleason again secured naturalization papers. The petitioners assert that Mayor Gleason was not a

The petitioners assert that Mayor Gleason was not a citizen previous to his taking out the second naturalization papers, and upon this the present proceedings are based.

Joseph Kling, representing Coudert Brothers, of New-York City, for the petitioners, was the only one who appeared before the Attorney-General Ulus argument was brief. F. H. Van Vechten, Mayor Gleason's counsel, did not appear, but sent his archer to the Attorney-General by mail. The Attorney-General expects to announce his decision next week.

THE NIAGARA LOST IN A COLLISION WITH THE STEAMER MAGENTA.

A FIREMAN AND THE COLORED COOK GO DOWN WHEN A NOMINATION FOR THE SECOND POST WITH HER-THE CAPTAIN AND THREE MEN RESCUED-A SENSATIONAL SCENE

IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The excursion steamer Magenta, which runs daily from this city to Keyport, yesterday afternoon ran down and sank the tugboat Niagara, belonging to the Rogers Towboat Company, in the North River. Two of the Niagara's men were drowned, three others were rescued by the tug Lewis Pulver, of the New-York Harbor Towboat Company, and a fourth was taken on board the Magenta The Niagara left the Hoboken coal dock, where

she had been coaling, shortly before 3 o'clock to go to Pier No. 4, East River, for orders. Captain John Moriarty, of Brooklyn, and five men were on board. She passed down the North River near the New-Jersey shore un'll about opposite Pier No. 14, where she headed diagonally across the river for the Battery. The Magenta, under command of Joseph M. Wilcox, who, it is said, has not had an accident since he was made a pilot, twenty-five years ago, left her pier, near West Washington Market, a little She had only a few passengers on board. As the boat was off Cortlandt-st. the ferryboat Cincinnati came across her path. The Magenta slowed down, and when the Cincinnati had passed started ahead again. No sooner had she cleared the ferryboat, however, than the tugboat Niagara appeared on the other side of the Cincinnati and directly under the Magenta's bow There was no time to avoid a collision, and the Magenta struck the tugboat on the port quarcutting such a hole in her side that her

deckhouse was scraped by the Magenta's nose. The Magenta backed out after the crash, and within two minutes the Niagara had sunk in midstream. Captain Moriarty stood by his wheel until the water was waist deep in the pilot house. Then he plunged through the window into the river. The engineer, one fire-man and a deckhand also jumped. The en-gineer, Thomas Hyland, of Brooklyn, was picked gineer, Thomas Hyland, of Brooklyn, was joined up by the Magenta, one of whose boats had been got into the water with great difficulty. He was subsequently transferred to the Pulver.

One of the firemen, known as "Jimmy the Tinker," and the colored cook, John Simms, of Nashville, Tenn, went down with the tug. It

Nashville, Tenn., went down with the tug. It is supposed that the fireman was asleep in his bunk at the time of the accident, and that the cook was drawn under by the suction of the sinking tug. The Lewis Pulver, which was near cook was drawn under by the suction of the sinking tug. The Lewis Pulver, which was near the scene of the accident, waiting to dock the American Line steamship St. Paul, rescued Captain Moriarty, the second fireman, whose name is Johnson and the deckhand. Later, taking on board the fireman rescued by the Magenta, she carried the four men to the American Line pier, where dry clothing was given to them, in which they departed for their homes. The Niagara was 58 feet long, 15 feet beam and 68 feet deep. She was built in Buffale in and 6.8 feet deep. She was built in Buffalo in 1864. The Magenta is 197 feet long, 30 feet beam and 9 feet deep. She was built in 1863 in Albany. She runs in the summer months on the Bay Ridge Ferry route. The boat was taken off that route on September 4, and has since been running to Keyport. Captain Wilcox, of the Magenta, was seen by

a Tribune reporter last evening when he reached Keyport, but refused to make any statement about the accident.

A BIG BLAZE IN MONTREAL.

THREE FIREMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES-DE-STRUCTION OF THE CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE OF GILMOUR BROS. & CO.

for a long time. As a result of it three firemen are dead and a dozen more or less wounded. The dead are Firemen Charpentier, King and La Porte, of Nos. 1, 6 and 7 stations. The injured men will all recover. The loss will reach \$150,000. The buildings are all owned by the Grey Nuns and are insured.

The fire broke out at 1:30 o'clock in the premises of Gilmour Brothers & Co., No. 31 St. Peter-st, in the wholesale house district. department got in any effective work. The chemicals which the building contained on the Maryland" is now playing at the Broad Street top floor burned with the fury of a furnace, and even after several streams had been brought into play it continued with unabated herceness. The flames spread to Goldstein's cigar factory, and then smoke was seen coming out of the windows of Kearney Brothers' tea wareand the establishment of the Johnstone

house and the establishment of the Johnstone Fluid Beef Company.

The arrival of the water tower was greeted with an outbu-st of applause by the enormous crowd, and no time was lost in getting to work. A few moments later flames burst out of a window immediately under a ladder upon which half a dozen firemen were standing, thrusting the hose nozzles here and there. They did not flinch however, and another great cheer went up as they drapped a step on the ladder and up as they dropped a step on the ladder and thrust themselves almost into the flames, with the hose still in their hands. Meanwhile, another detachment was busily engaged inside with axes breaking out windows

to let out smoke, and destroying the woodwork and inflammable material. No sooner did to let out smoke, and destroying the woodward and inflammable material. No sooner did the flames appear to be under control in one place than they would break out with redoubled fury in some other. The fire was gotten under control by 4 o'clock, but continued to burn. At 2:30 o'clock the floor of the upper flat in Glimour & Co.'s building gave way without the slightest warning, and fell with a great crash. Sixteen men in all were known to be in the place at the time, and as the smoke cleared for a moment shricks could be heard.

RECEIVERS FOR THE BAY STATE GAS CO.

APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES COURT IN WILMINGTON ON COMPLAINT OF A STOCKHOLDER

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 16.-Ex-Senator Higgins this morning applied to Judge Wales, in the United States Court, for receivers for the Bay State Gas Company, of this city and Boston. The application was granted, and J. Augustus McCaulley, president of the Artisans' Savings Bank, of this city, and Dwight Braman, of Boston, were named as the receivers. Bonds in the sum of \$25,000 each were furnished. A rule was issued upon the officers of the company, returnable November 7, restraining them from seiling or disposing of any of the company's effects. The proceedings were exparte, the officers of the company not being represented. J. Edward Addicks is the president of the company. William Buchanan, of New-York, is the compainant. He holds \$100,000 worth of the stock. His solicitors are Anthony Higgins, of this city; Roger Foster, of New-York, and Frederick E. Snow, of Boston. Boston, Oct. 16.—Dwight Braman has been selected s co-receiver in Boston-of the Bay State Gas Com-

Bay State Gas stock, which closed on Thursday on he New-York Stock Exchange at 10%, opened yesterthe New-York Stock Exchange at 10%, opened yester-day at 814, advanced to 812, receded to 7, and finally closed at 714. The net lors for the day was according-ly 23. The sales were 6,100 shares. William Bu-chanan, upon whose complaint the receivers were ap-pointed, is a member of the firm of Buchanan & Lyali, tobacco manufacturers, with an office at No. 101 Wall-st. His attorney, and the attorney for the re-ceivers, is Roger Foster, of No. 25 Wall-st.

DELAY IN BRINGING COHEN HERE. Philadelphia, Oct. 16. -- Adolphus Cohen, the former New-York banker, who was arrested here yesterday on the charge of extensive embezzlements committed two years ago, will probably not be taken to Mew-Yerk for several days. It is believed that it will require from four to five days to secure the necessary requisition papers.

AUGUSTE TRECUL DEAD.

Paris, Oct. 16.-Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trécul, the distinguished botanist and member of the Instisorn in 1818. He visited the United States and Mexborn in ISIN. He visited the timed states and Mexico in ISIS and ISIS for the purpose of studying the plants of those countries. This work was undertaken under the direction of the Museum of Natural History and of the Ministry of Agriculture, He then made special researches into the nature of the roots used by the American Indiana.

HE WANTED TO BE A PRESS AGENT, OR PRESIDENT, OR SOMETHING.

WAS OFFERED TO HIM HE WAS ALREADY

SEEKING THE FIRST-HE ASKED FOR A

CHANCE TO BOOM SOME OF THE HERALD SQUARE PLAYS -THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF CHANCES AFTER

ELECTION.

that the country has ever seen. But there have story which ame to light yesterday of an application made by William Jennings Bryan, the Popocratic nominee for President, for a position as a theatrical press agent within about two weeks of his nomination.

The application, or, rather, the applications, for there were two of them, were made to William J. Block, the manager of the company playing "The Heart of Maryland." He was connected then, as he is now, with the management of the Herald Square Theatre, in this city, and with the attractions which make that house the

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Block, it appears, were old friends and classmates at the Illinois State College, in Jacksonville. They had not met in a long time, when Mr. Block visited Lincoln, Neb., about a year ago, as the manager of "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which was a play emanating from the Herald Square Theatre. Mr. Bryan was the correspondent of "The Omaha World," and he went to see the play, so that he could write about it for his paper. At the theatre he met his old friend Mr. Block, and they renewed their acquaintance

OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN AN ACTOR.

Mr. Bryan, in talking with the manager, remarked that he thought he ought to have been an actor. The notion of a theatrical career seems to have clung to him, for about the first of the year he wrote to Mr. Block, asking him whether he could find a position for him as press agent. Mr. Block and his associates seem not to have been in need of an agent at that time, for the letter was neglected. Later Mr. Bryan wrote again to the same effect. This was in June, only a short time before the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bryan was at the time a member of the contesting delegation from his State, which was finally seated by the Convention.

Here, then, was Mr. Bryan between two strange alternatives. He had applied for the position of press agent for a travelling theatrical company, and in a short time he was to be nominated, as it proved, for the greatest office in his country or in the world. It has been hinted that the nomination of Mr. Bryan was not so much of an accident as it appeared-that it was intended by those who brought it about from the beginning. In this case was Mr. Bryan attempting to get a position as a press agent, in order that he might have some good employment to fall back upon in case he did not ome President of the United States?

THE PROPOSITION ENTERTAINED.

At any rate a man who is in a position to know pretty well what he is talking about said last night that the proposition of employing Bryan was actually entertained by Mr. Block and his associates, and that he would probably have been so employed if his nomination for President had not taken him out of the field of competitors for the somewhat humbler position under the management of the Herald

Square Theatre. Every effort was made yesterday to get a positive confirmation or denial of this story, and all inquiries led to the belief that it was true. Mr. Block, to whom the application was directly made, is in Philadelphia, where "The Heart of Theatre. A dispatch from Philadelphia last night reported that, when asked about the story, Mr. Block at first would say nothing, but finally

he was persuaded to acknowledge its truth.
"Yes," he said, "it is true that Mr. Bryan applied for a position as press agent for our company in December last. Out of friendship for him I can say nothing more about it."

To all other questions Mr. Block would make no reply, except to say that he was not responsible for the publication of the story.

HOW THE STORY CAME OUT. The whole story is set forth in this week's number of "Leslie's Weekly" Arthur Horn- 12 blow, the dramatic editor of that paper, yesterday made the following affidavit;

day made the following affidavit:

One day last week Bartlett Arkell, editor of "Leelie's Weekly," informed me he had heard that William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a few months ago addressed a letter to the manager of the Heraid Square Theatre, applying for the position of press agent. Mr. Arkell asked me to call on the manager of said theatre and ascertain if this were true. I did so, and saw W. J. Block, manager of the "Heart of Maryland" Company, and Mr. Block informed me that it was to him, and not to Mr. Evans, proprieter of the theatre, that Mr. Bryan's application for the position referred to was addressed. He further stated that he was a school friend of Mr. Bryan's, and that the letter had been sent to him last January. I asked if I might see sent to him last January. I asked if I might see the letter. Mr. Block said that he did not think that would be fair to Mr. Bryan. I then asked him if he knew where the letter was. Mr. Block said that he had it in his possession.

The above is a true statement of my interview with Mr. Block. ARTHUR HORNBLOW.

Dramate Editor "Leslie's Weekly."

Sworn to before me this lifth day of October, 1896.

BERTHA L. CLARKE,

Notary Public, N. Y. C. No. 29.

Several of Mr. Block's friends and associates

said yesterday that they had heard the story before and believed it. They asserted that to the best of their information and belief Mr. Block had the letter written to him by Mr. Bryan asking for the position of press agent still in his possession, but that he would not show it, because he did not think that it would be acting rightly towards Mr. Bryan to do so.

MR. EVANS'S STATEMENT.

The proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, Charles E. Evans yesterday made the following statement in regard to the affair:

statement in regard to the affair:

One of my lieutenants informed me some time ago that Mr. Bryan had applied for the office of press agent. We have a press agent at our theatre, and also engage such a representative for each of our road companies. When the matter was called to my attention there was no vacancy, much as I should have liked such a brainy, and versatile man as Mr. Bryan on our staff. If Mr. Bryan succeeds to the Presidency he will, of course, have no use for the theatrical business as a medium of financial gain. If he does not become Presidentelect on November 3, that will be a different matter. Mr. Bryan is a brilliant newspaper man, as has been evidenced by nis work on "The Omaha Bee" and other publications. Should he not be elected, I can state that he will find me willing to give him a good engagement, at a salary larger than he ever received heretofore in his newspaper career.

Mr. Ziegfeld, the manager of "A Parlor Match," which is now playing at the Herald Square Theatre, told a Tribune reporter last night that he had heard Mr. Block say that he had received a letter from Mr. Bryan asking for the position. Mr. Block had told him and some others of it one night, sitting in a box in the theatre. He had never seen the letter, but he knew that Mr. Block had it. He was asked whether he could tell anything about the date of the letter. "I can tell about when it was," he answered, "be-

Continued on Third Page.

IF YOU DON'T, YOU CANNOT VOTE.

TO-DAY IS THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY YOU'LL HAVE TO DO THIS ESSENTIAL DUTY.

"Are you registered?" That is the question which good citizens ought to ask right and left to-day, to make sure that their friends and neighbors do not lose their votes for to-day is the last day of registration in preparation for the coming election, So far the registration in this city has indicated a rousing vote for McKinley and Hobart and nest money, but many citizens who are willing to vote against free silver and repudiation have failed to get their names on the registry books in their election districts, and they will not be able to vote if they are not reistered today. No votes should be wasted this year. The opportunity to bury Bryanism too deep for resurrection ought not to be n glected. The louder New-York speaks at this election the better it will be for the good name of the city.

Citizens who have been prevented from regis tering until to-day will have plenty of opportunity to get their names on the books. The polling places will be open at 7 o'clock this morning, and will be kept open until 10 o'clock to-night. It takes only a few minutes to register and make sure of a vote.

YESTERDAY'S FIGURES WERE 71.421. TOTAL FOR THREE DAYS THIS YEAR 281,711, OR

NEARLY 10,000 OVER THE NUMBER FOR

third day of registration, and indicated that few citizens of the metropolis will fail to vote at the coming election. The number of voters who registered yesterday was 71,421, as against 62,060 on the third day of registration last year. In three days 281,711 voters have registered in the city.

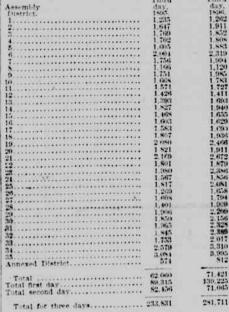
The total registration for the first three days in 1892 was 272,289.

In 1893, the number of voters who registered on the first three days was 207,733.

In the first three days in 1894, when there was an election for Governor, the registration reached 265,028. There were 233,831 voters registered on the

first three days in 1895. Following are the returns, by Assembly districts, of the registration in the city yesterday

as they were received at Police Headquarters last night, compared with those of the third day f registration last year:

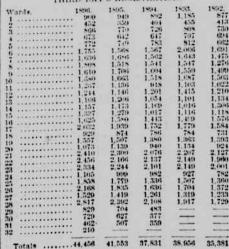


BROOKLYN'S HEAVY REGISTRATION.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THIS YEAR'S FIGURES

The third day's registration in Brooklyn 44,456, as against 41,553 in 1895, 37,831 in 1894, 38,956 in 1893 and 25,281 in 1892. The gain over 1892 is 9,075. The first three days of this year as compared with the first three days of 1892 show an increase of over 11,000. The present figures indicate that the total registration to-night will exceed the highest record in previous years by 10,000. The table showing third

day's registration follows: THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION.



RESULT OF A POLL IN INDIANA.

IT SHOWS A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 21,000 IN FIFTY-FOUR COUNTIES OVER THE VOTE OF 1892.

Chicago, Oct. 16.-A delegation of Indiana politicians from Crawfordsville, Logansport, Veedersburg, Delphi, Terre Haute, Brazil and Rockville came to Republican National Headquarters to-day to see Committeeman Durbin, with a view to get ting ex-President Harrison to visit that section of Indiana on his stumping tour for McKinley. Mr. Durbin could do nothing for them, because he had received General Harrison's ultimatum that his tour must be confined to four days. The delegation brought the news that a thirty-day private poll of the State showed, so far as completed, a net of 21,000 in fifty-four counties over the vote of 1892. The gains in the remaining thirty-eight counties are estimated at 15,000, making a total of 36,000 to offset the 7,000 Democratic majority of four years

SIMON P. SHEERIN BOLTS BRYAN.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC LEADER DENOUNCES THE FUSION DEAL AS "DISGUST-INGLY IMMORAL."

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 16 .- Simon P. Sheerin, ex-secretary of the Democratic National Com-

ago.

mittee, and for twenty years a member of the Indiana Executive Committee, squarely bolts the Bryan and Sewall ticket in a statement which he gave to the United Associated Presses today. He declared the action of the Indiana Democratic Committee in substituting five Populist electors for duly nominated Democratic electors to be the "most infamous political proceeding ever attempted in this State," in violation of every Democratic principle and practice. He gives his reasons for deciding not to vote for Bryan and Sewall, saying he is a Democrat and not a Populist. He denounces the fusion deal as "disgustingly immoral," an out-rage and a fraud on the Democracy of Indiana. He accuses Mr. Bryan of insulting the dignity and manhood of all American wage-earners.

DROWNED IN A SINKING TUG. BRYAN WAS AFTER A JOB. THE LAST CHANCE, REGISTER! MORE SOUTHERN CALLERS,

WEST VIRGINIANS IN CANTON.

MAJOR M'KINLEY RECEIVES AND AD-DRESSES TWO DELEGATIONS.

HOW THE SOUTH PROSPERED UNDER PROTECTION AND AFTER THE "CRIME OF 1873"-THIRTY

DELEGATIONS EXPECTED IN

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 16.-West Virginia sent a fine delegation of 700 voters to Canton to-day. They came from the oil-producing town of Sisterville and the countles of Wetzel and Tyler. The Elkins In incibles, a marching club, 400 strong, wearing gold hats and coats, were with the delegation and formed an important part of it. R. L. Moore and P. A. Shaner made short addresses to Major Mc-

A SPEECH TO WEST VIRGINIANS.

In replying to their remarks, Major McKinley made one of the most exhaustive speeches to Southern voters that he has delivered this campaign. It was received with marked demonstra-tions of approval. He said:

The policy of protection to American farms, industry, enterprise and labor is a broad National policy. It has not a tinge of sectionalism in it; it is sound in truth and wholesome in practice. It is not narrow and provincial, but wide in its blessings and its benefits, always promoting industrial growth, serving National ends, rewarding individual efforts and advancing the just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true patriotism. The welfare of our country and countrymen first; our homes and our families first; an ardent, sincere and genuine Americanism that loves our flag better than any other, and would rather subserve our own interests than the interests of any other people or of any other nation of the world. It is not the plea of one State against another, or one group or section of The policy of protection to American against another, or one group or section of States against another, but it is for the benefit of all—a policy that injures no American in-terests, but promotes them all.

THE POLICY FOR ALL.

"It is only perfect when universal," and it is only under this principle that the Republican party advocates its restoration. The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as though the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a positive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grower in Kansso or the beet-producer of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become impover-ished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that, while protection might be a good thing for the Northeast, it was a curse to the West and the South. You know better now, after having had three years and a half experience under partial free trade. (Great applause.) In vain did Republican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail; and so the people gave it a trial. With what resuit? Is it not true that partial tree. experience under partial republican speakers and plause.) In vain did Republican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail; and so the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured every interest and every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and the Government grown steadily poorer under its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? The Southern, in common with all the other States, steadily advanced under the protective system. If there was a difference between them and the Northern States, it was in their favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1890, simply because their resources were greater and their development more general and rapid.

In August, 1888, eight years ago, I delivered an address before the Piedmont Chautauqua Association of Atlanta, Ga. in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other Southern States the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the South under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its coatinued enforcement. Imposing as had been the progress from 1870 to 1880, the growth of the South from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable.

THE SOUTH UNDER PROTECTION.

Major McKinley then called attention to statistics noted by General James Longstreet in a speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 9th day of the present month, showing the increase in property valuations, manufacturing and general investment, and

continued:

This, my fellow-citizens, all occurred after the so-called "Crime of 1873," when the free coinage of silver was suspended. No other section of this country, no other section of the world, made such progress as the South made between 1880 and 1890, and during all that period we were on a gold basis, one dollar being as good as every other dollar, and all of them equal to the best. At the same time, we were under a protective tariff policy that encouraged our own development and the increase of our own manufactures. Do you want to turn your backs upon that return of that prosperity which you so signally enjoyed from 1880 to 1890? (Cries of "We do.") Then, my fellow-citizens, the way to accomplish that is to vote for hat party—not for the individual—but to vote for that party that has always stood for a protective tariff and believes in protecting our own against all the world. This has been the principle now, and our party believes now, as it has always believed, that the business of this country must be done with dollars that are worth 100 cents in every State of the Union and in every part of the civilized world.

world The first delegation to call on Major McKinley this morning was a party of business men, farmers and miners from Pennsylvania. They represented Bradford, Easton, Carbon, Northampton, Luzerne, Lehigh and Wyoming. Congressman J. H. Cod-

ding, of Towanda, acted as spokesman. ADVICE TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

In responding, Major McKinley spoke, in part, as

follows:

The way to restore confidence is to have a settled tariff policy that will enable the manufacturers of this country to know just what their competition will be abroad and then prepare for it. Then, more than that, we want to have a currency in this country that is unchangeable in value and equal to the best money in the world. We want everybody in and out of the country to know that we are not a Nation of repudiators (applause), and that we do not mean either to cheat ourselves by a short dollar, or anybody else. (Great applause.) Our dollars hereafter, as now and ever since 1879, shall continue to be worth 100 cents each in gold, and not only at home but wherever trade goes. What you want is the dollar that you have now, and the only trouble is that you are not getting enough of them, and the reason you are not getting enough of them is because you have not work enough. Now, whatever will put our people to work is the true, patriotic and American policy, and the one which by your votes on November 3 you can determine upon, for nobody determines anything for the American people but the American people themselves. can people but the American people themselves,

Saturday promises to be the liveliest day of this vivacious campaign in Canton. Thirty delegations are scheduled to arrive here to-morrow, and the visttors will begin to come as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. The indications are that more than 25,000 people will come to Canton to-morrow, and that twenty-five speeches.

A CENTENARIAN DEMOCRAT FOR M'KINLEY. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Joseph King, of Lansingburg, aged 105, a lifelong Domocrat, registered to-day with the determination to vote for McKinley. A photograph of King was taken and will be sent to Mr. Mograph of King was taken and will be sent to Major McKinley.

FREE SILVER FALLS FLAT AT HARVARD. Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special) .- An attempt

was made to-night to form a free-sliver club at Har-vard. The meeting had been widely advertised, but only about thirty men joined the club, against some 100 or 600 men in both the Republican and Money clubs. Kimbonough Stone, son of Governo ing. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the nomina-tion of Bryan and Sewall, and the action of the Harvard Democratic Club in indorsing Palmer and Buck-ner was strongly condemned.